Nova Scotia

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2006

NOVA SCOTIA
Public Trustee

2007-05253/

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In Reply Please Quote Our File Number:

September 8, 2006

The Honourable Murray K. Scott
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Province of Nova Scotia
5151 Terminal Road, 4th Floor
Halifax, NS B3J 1A1

Dear Mr. Scott:

Pursuant to Section 47 of the *Public Trustee Act* I submit this Annual Report for the fiscal period ending March 31, 2006.

The Financial Statements and Auditor's Report for this fiscal period have been incorporated into and form part of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Estelle Theriault, Q.C.
Public Trustee

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PUBLIC TRUSTEE PROGRAM OF NOVA SCOTIA

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

The Office of Public Trustee is established under the *Public Trustee Act* and functions in reference to that Act and other Statutes wherein specific roles are prescribed for the Public Trustee, e.g. *Hospitals Act*, *Patient's Abandoned Property Act*, *Adult Protection Act*, *Guardianship Act*, *Probate Act*, *Presumption of Death Act*, *Survival of Actions Act*, etc.

The Public Trustee:

(1) manages estates of living persons who need services of a trustee, guardian, attorney or other fiduciary not readily available in the private sector to such living persons;

(2) administers estates of deceased persons and has standing to apply for grant of administration or administration with will annexed in any case where no grant of probate or administration has been issued;

(3) may consent to medical or surgical treatment of a mentally incompetent hospital patient when consent cannot be obtained from the patient's guardian, spouse or next-of-kin;

(4) acts as guardian *ad litem* or representative in litigation for minor, incompetent, deceased, missing or unascertained litigants in respect to whom a court makes representation orders.

STATUS OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE

(1) The Public Trustee is a corporation sole under that name with perpetual succession and an official seal and, as such, the Public Trustee may sue and be sued in that name.

(2) The Public Trustee has the powers and duties given to or imposed upon it by statute and such further powers and duties as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

(3) The person appointed to be Public Trustee has the status of a Deputy Head.

(4) Where the Governor in Council, a Minister of the Government or a Court is

empowered to appoint a guardian, custodian, trustee, executor or administrator, the Public Trustee, if it consents to act, may be so appointed.

(5) For administration purposes, the Public Trustee reports to the Minister of Justice.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

I have the pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Public Trustee for the Province of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006.

The Public Trustee Office, since its creation, has faced a great public demand for its services. This demand for services entails not only the personal management of accounts but also as a public resource centre for information about guardianship, trust administration and deceased estates. Information requests are received equally from the general public, health care workers, social workers and the legal profession. The Public Trustee believes that by providing needed information to these parties it can ensure that the welfare of the potential clients is best protected. Many of the calls and letters received deal with cases that potentially could become a Public Trustee file. This early screening helps to ensure that the files which should be referred to our office reach us as soon as possible. The calls also help to identify accounts which can best be managed in the private sector. This overall process helps in the management of the Public Trustee resources.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 the Public Trustee opened 265 inquiry files. The Public Trustee also opened 192 new account files. The types of new accounts opened is reflected in Schedule "D" to this report. A review of this schedule reflects the wide spectrum of cases and areas of the law under which the Public Trustee acts and provides services to the people of Nova Scotia.

At the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 the Public Trustee had 824 active accounts (see Schedule "A" to this report).

In January, 2005 the Province of Nova Scotia assumed the nursing/health care portion of the monthly costs of care at homes for special care in Nova Scotia. As a result the assets of the residents in these nursing homes will be preserved.

It was predicted that this decision of the Province would have an impact on the Public Trustee's clients and its caseload. This has proven to be the result. Twenty fewer adult living estates were closed in the fiscal year under review from the previous year. This trend will be monitored closely as new adult living cases are referred to the Public Trustee. This will provide work pressure on the client services staff (see Schedules "C" and "D" to this report).

The staff complement at the Public Trustee Office had remained constant for over ten years. The work demands on the existing staff had increased considerably over these years. With the introduction of the new nursing home costing program, it was realized that an even greater demand would be made on the existing staff. As a result, in the fiscal year under report, the Public Trustee obtained approval and funding for four additional staff. These positions include an additional lawyer, an additional trust officer and two support staff. These positions have been filled and training is ongoing.

To accommodate the additional staff the Public Trustee Office moved to a new location for the first time since 1991.

The Public Trustee Office received its first accounting computer program in 1994. It was a DOS based system which served us well for many years. However, with the increase in assets under its management, the system proved inadequate. Funding was provided for a new accounting/information computer system. Much of the fiscal year was spent in the development and design of a program which will meet the Public Trustee's needs. The program is scheduled to be operational in May, 2006. The Information Technology Section of the Department of Justice was instrumental in the development of this new computer program. We owe them a debt of gratitude.

The Auditor General's Office was consulted during the development of the new computer accounting and information system to ensure the integrity of the system.

Each year the amounts of funds and assets under the Public Trustee's management increases. As of March 31, 2006, the assets under our care totalled $30,776,642.00. This is an increase of 10% over the previous fiscal year (see Financial Statements attached as audited by the Auditor General's Office).

The Public Trustee continues to meet its revenue targets. The Public Trustee earns revenue from the performance of its duties as trustee/guardian of living estates and as administrator of deceased estates. The revenue earned from these services in this fiscal year is $550,034.00.

The Public Trustee also earned revenue and income in its Special Reserve Fund in the amount of $64,135.00. This revenue is credited to the general revenue of the province.

Totalling the fees the Public Trustee earned from its trustee/guardian/administrator services and the income earned from its Special Reserve Fund the total income earned by the Public Trustee equalled $614,169.00 (see Schedule "E" and "E1" to this report).

Public expenditures for the general operating costs of the Public Trustee program including rent are funded by allocations from one of the global appropriations voted to the Department of Justice. Funding projected and actually allocated to the Public Trustee program for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2006 was as follows:

FISCAL PERIOD	FORECAST	ACTUAL
ended March 31, 2006	$1,351,000.00	$1,103,540.00

Taking into account the total revenue earned from all sources by the Public Trustee the cost of running this valuable service was $489,371.00.

LAWS AND AMENDMENTS SIGNIFICANT TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE PROGRAM

HOSPITALS ACT

Section 59 and related sections of the *Hospitals Act* proclaimed in force April 1, 1979 created a mechanism whereby the Public Trustee, being notified by a hospital to do so, may "assume management" of the estate of a patient who has no guardian and is unable to administer his own estate. Hospital officials and community care officials had been leading proponents of that mechanism. They implemented it immediately. It became and continues to be the source of many of the Public Trustee's growing caseload of adults' estates (living). Of the 62 new adults' estates (living) files opened in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006, 18 or 29% originated from Section 59 referrals. Many of the individuals referred to the Public Trustee require the services of a full time guardian under the *Incompetent Persons Act*. In such cases the Public Trustee on its own initiative may apply for this appointment.

On some occasions, the referrals from the hospitals do not become permanent files in the Public Trustee Office. However, the Public Trustee, through its investigative powers does assist the hospitals and the Department of Health to ascertain the extent of the patients' assets and incomes. This is crucially important if the patient requires placement in a nursing care facility.

ADULT PROTECTION ACT

Enacted and in force in 1985 this statute contains special references to the Public Trustee being notified by the Minister of Community Services, or designate, S.13, or by the Family Court S.9(4), to intervene in the estate of one who is thought to be (or adjudged by the Court to be) "an adult in need of protection". The effect of S.13 is similar to the effect of S.59 of the *Hospitals Act* in that it authorizes and empowers the Public Trustee to assume immediate management of the estate of a living adult. Section 9(4) merely identifies a

case in which the Public Trustee might invoke its standing (*Public Trustee Act*, S.5) to seek an *Incompetent Persons Act* Guardianship Order in respect to the estate of one who has been adjudged to be an adult in need of protection.

In the current fiscal year the Public Trustee received 43 referrals from Adult Protection. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003 only 23 files were referred to the Public Trustee by Adult Protection. It is foreseen that the Public Trustee will continue to see an increase in referrals from Adult Protection Services. Our population is aging in Nova Scotia and the assistance of Adult Protection Services will become even more vital as these adults are no longer able through mental or physical disability to care and fend for themselves. Many of these same adults will need assistance with the management of their financial estates. Closer working relationship with Adult Protection will in the long term better serve the people of Nova Scotia. The Public Trustee's intervention in these cases ensures that the financial assets of the individuals receiving the assistance of the Adult Protection Services are protected and will be available for the needs of the individual.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY ACT

Enacted in 1988 to validate "enduring Powers of Attorney" the *Powers of Attorney Act*, c.352, R.S.N.S. 1989 contains references to the Public Trustee. Section 4 provides that the attorney and not the Public Trustee shall administer a patient's estate pursuant to S.59 of the *Hospitals Act* if the instrument of enduring power of attorney "includes a provision expressly excluding the operation of subsection (2) of Section 59 and the attorney wishes to act".

Subsection (2) of s. 5 provides that an attorney shall, when the Court so orders, submit his accounts to the Public Trustee for approval.

Subsection (3) of s. 5 provides that an attorney may apply to the Court for an Order substituting another person as attorney upon giving notice of the application to the Public Trustee.

Subsection (4) of s .5 provides that if an attorney voluntarily submits his accounts to the Public Trustee the Public Trustee "shall consider the accounts when submitted".

The courts have not utilized Sections 5(2) and (4) during the past fiscal year. Nevertheless, the Public Trustee does receive many calls from the public seeking general information about Enduring Powers of Attorney. Many of these calls deal with the questions of accountability and the concerns individuals have on the manner the attorney is managing the trust funds.

It is recommended that the *Powers of Attorney Act* be reviewed and amended to provide

better protection for the person naming an attorney. Any new legislation should also deal with the recognition of documents executed in other jurisdictions. If the Province decides to review the legislation the Public Trustee with its expertise in the area could serve as a valuable resource in this law reform effort.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board as constituted in 1981 under the *Compensation for Victims of Crime Act*, when making an award payable to a minor or to an adult who "is of unsound mind or in the opinion of the Board is incapable of managing his own affairs" may order that the award be paid to the Public Trustee in trust for the victim; S.31(3).

The *Compensation for Victims of Crime Act* and the *Victims' Rights and Services Act* were amended in the 1992 session of the Nova Scotia legislature. As a result of these amendments there has been a significant change in the process in which compensation awards are to be paid. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has been disbanded.

In the 1981 legislation the awards entrusted to the Public Trustee's office were monetary awards for pain and suffering. Under the new legislation the monetary awards for pain and suffering have been replaced with awards for counselling services.

The new legislation does allow other types of lump sum awards and there is the provision that these awards may be paid to the Public Trustee to be administered for the benefit of the person. During the past fiscal year no such referrals have been made. The Public Trustee continues to administer a number of trusts referred to it under the previous legislation. As each child reaches the age of majority the trust funds are surrendered to the child.

VOLUME AND PROGRESS OF CASELOAD

The number of files opened and the number of files closed during the fiscal year changed insignificantly over the previous fiscal year (see Schedules, "A", "B", "C" and "D").

The file numbers do not tell the entire story. It has been found that the files being referred to the Public Trustee are the more complex and difficult accounts.

The Public Trustee has had 265 "inquiry" referrals. The Public Trustee provides information and guidance to the public and lawyers with cases which potentially could come to the Public Trustee for action. This provision of information is one of the important mandates of the Public Trustee Office. This service does not generate any fees for the office

although it does entail significant time commitment.

Each living estate continues under administration until the principal is no longer under legal disability, dies or until his/her capital and income are exhausted. A living estate presents all of the problems related to ascertainment, realization and distribution of property likely to arise in the course of administering a deceased's estate plus a multitude of problems related to the lifetime needs of the client. The living estates caseload represents an extremely heavy demand upon resources.

REVENUE

See Schedules "E" and "E1".

The fees earned by the Public Trustee for managing adults living and infants trusts are based on a scale suggested by the Supreme Court. Fees awarded by the Probate Court in deceased estates are based on a percentage of the estate assets. These fees help finance the operational costs of the Public Trustee program.

Efforts are being taken by the Public Trustee and its staff to work as efficiently as possible in the hope that it will be able to undertake and administer the estates which require our assistance and still reduce the costs of the program to the Province of Nova Scotia.

GUARDIANSHIP OF PERSONS

CONSENT TO MEDICAL/SURGICAL TREATMENT

Since proclamation in 1979 of s. 54(2) and s. 60(2) of the *Hospitals Act* the Public Trustee has been eligible, *ex officio*, to consent to treatment of a mentally incapacitated hospital patient who has no guardian, spouse or next-of-kin available and willing to consent.

No resources have been allocated to assist the Public Trustee specifically in that function. It would be beneficial to have resources to obtain independent medical opinions in some of the matters referred to the Public Trustee for consent to treatment. Applications for consent tend to be presented urgently and on short notice. The Public Trustee refuses to consider any application for consent before the applicant has exhausted all reasonable efforts to locate and obtain the consent of another who is eligible to consent on behalf of the patient. The number of medical consents sought from the Public Trustee was 20.

It is also important to note that the Public Trustee only has power to give consent to treat

a patient while in a hospital. It has no power to consent to treat incompetent people who are out in the community. The Province of Nova Scotia does not have an Official Guardian. I have received numerous calls from the public and social workers concerning the void that does exist in the provincial system. I believe this is an area that the Province of Nova Scotia should review. Nova Scotia is now one of only three provinces not providing Official Guardian services. Saskatchewan is one of the three which does not offer the services. Saskatchewan has Official Guardian legislation but due to budget restraints it has not implemented the services. Two out of the three territories do have an Official Guardian. The implementation of a properly funded Official Guardian Office is highly recommended. The need for this program will continue to grow as the population of Nova Scotia grows older and the impact of the baby boomer population will be felt in the not too distant future.

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION

The Public Trustee is eligible for appointment to act as guardian *ad litem* or representative in litigation of mentally incompetent adults, minors, missing persons, unascertained persons and estates of deceased persons and any other interest entitled to sue or be represented in a proceeding. When acting pursuant to an *Incompetent Persons Act* Guardianship Order the Public Trustee is *ipso facto*, unless the court otherwise orders, guardian *ad litem* of the incompetent. Further, to accommodate the Bar and the Court, the Public Trustee occasionally consents to act, if appointed by the Court to act, as guardian *ad litem* or representative of a person or deceased person or interest that is not otherwise on the Public Trustee's caseload (see Schedules "H" and "H1"). No resources have been allocated to the Public Trustee specifically for that function. No fees are awarded to the Public Trustee by the courts if this appointment is undertaken. This type of appointment is normally a major time commitment on behalf of the Public Trustee.

RENUNCIATION

In certain fact situations, more particularly defined in Sections 15, 23 and 24 of the *Public Trustee Act* and in Section 32 of the *Probate Act*, the Public Trustee "is entitled to apply for and to receive a grant of letters of administration or letters of administration with will annexed of the estate" of a deceased person "in priority to all other persons". The Public Trustee will on occasion renounce its priority if it feels that the administration of the estate can be properly conducted by the party seeking administration. By virtue of s. 36 of the *Public Trustee Act* the Public Trustee is empowered in a case where "the Public Trustee is entitled to take out letters of administration 'to' authorize and appoint administration" and "the Court of Probate shall upon the application of a person so authorized and appointed

by the Public Trustee as aforesaid grant to such applicant letters of administration". Customarily the Public Trustee declines to function pursuant to s. 36 of the *Public Trustee Act* and prefers to leave the determination to the Court of Probate. Forty-five (45) renunciations were given by the Public Trustee in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 (see Schedule "G"). Before the Public Trustee does renounce its right to administer an estate considerable time is spent reviewing the facts of each estate to ensure the beneficiaries, heirs and creditors would be properly protected and served if someone other than the Public Trustee is appointed to administer the estate.

NOVA SCOTIA

Office of the Auditor General

AUDITOR'S REPORT

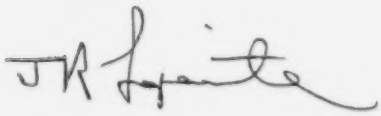
To the Members of the Legislative Assembly; and
To the Minister of Justice

I have audited the balance sheet of the Public Trustee Trust Funds as at March 31, 2006 and the statement of continuity of assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Public Trustee. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In common with many trust funds, it is not possible to verify by audit procedure that all the assets of any given trust or income earned on trust assets came under the administration of or were recorded by the Public Trustee. Accordingly, my verification of trust assets was limited to those recorded in the records.

In my opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to verify the completeness of assets of the trust funds, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Public Trustee Trust Funds as at March 31, 2006 and the continuity of assets for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Jacques R. Lapointe, CA•CIA
Auditor General

Halifax, Nova Scotia
May 23, 2006

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT MARCH 31, 2006

ASSETS

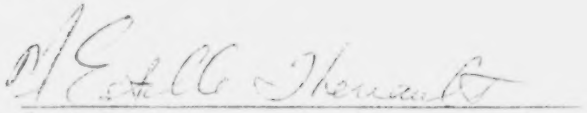
	2006	2005
Estates and Trusts		
Cash	$ 1,444,803	$ 559,520
Securities, real estate and other assets (Note 3)	25,249,251	23,442,947
Common Fund securities (Note 4)	1,995,464	2,074,695
Accrued interest	311,084	220,941
	29,000,602	26,298,103
Special Reserve Fund (Note 5)		
Cash and securities	1,735,981	1,626,391
Accrued interest	40,059	36,474
	1,776,040	1,662,865
	$30,776,642	$27,960,968

LIABILITIES

Estates and Trusts		
Estates and trusts balances	$29,000,602	$26,298,103
Special Reserve Fund (Note 5)		
Restricted funds	1,700,981	1,598,730
Funds transferable to Province of Nova Scotia	75,059	64,135
	1,776,040	1,662,865
	$30,776,642	$27,960,968

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

Approved:



Public Trustee
M. Estelle Theriault, Q.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CONTINUITY OF ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2006

		Estates and Trusts	Special Reserve Fund	Fees Earned	2006 Total	2005 Total
Balance, beginning of year		$26,298,103	$ 1,662,865	$ -	$27,960,968	$26,369,780
Add:	Assets acquired during the year	13,007,964	-	-	13,007,964	15,645,530
	Net Income earned	824,623	-	-	824,623	783,987
	Fees earned	-	-	550,034	550,034	614,564
	Interest earned on Special Reserve Fund investments	-	78,644	-	78,644	100,609
	Excess interest transferred from Common Fund	-	98,666	-	98,666	102,941
		13,832,587	177,310	550,034	14,559,931	17,247,631
Less:	Distributions of estates and trusts	11,111,487	-	-	11,111,487	14,329,052
	Transfers to the Province					
	Fees	-	-	550,034	550,034	614,564
	Undistributable estates and trusts (per Section 28)	18,601	-	-	18,601	650,564
	Investment income earned on Special Reserve Fund	-	64,135	-	64,135	62,263
		11,130,088	64,135	550,034	11,744,257	15,656,443
Balance, end of year		$29,000,602	$ 1,776,040	$ -	$30,776,642	$27,960,968

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2006

1. Authority

The Office of the Public Trustee was established pursuant to the Public Trustee Act. The Public Trustee is empowered to perform the duties of a guardian, custodian, trustee, and executor or administrator of an estate. All investments by the Public Trustee are to be made in accordance with the Trustee Act.

2. Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, modified by the following policies.

a) The Office of the Public Trustee uses a modified cash basis of accounting. These financial statements do not include certain receivables and payables.

3. Securities, Real Estate and Other Assets

Securities consist of deposit certificates, bonds, debentures and stocks. Securities are valued in a manner which approximates market value at March 31, 2006.

The Public Trustee is responsible for administering certain other assets such as real estate, personal effects and chattels. Real estate is valued at estimated market value based on annual assessments for municipal tax purposes. Personal effects and chattels are valued at estimated market value as at the date control is assumed. If market value is not readily ascertainable, they are each recorded at a nominal value of $1.

4. Common Fund Securities

Section 30 of the Public Trustee Act permits the Public Trustee to invest monies, not subject to any express trust or direction for investment thereof, in a Common Fund. Investments of the Common Fund are valued at market value as of March 31, 2006.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2006

5. Special Reserve Fund

Section 32 of the Public Trustee Act provides for the establishment of a Special Reserve Fund. The purposes of the Fund are to provide for any deficiencies between income earned on investments of the Common Fund and interest required to be paid to estates comprising the Common Fund; and also to provide for any deficiency between the aggregate amount of sums invested and the realized value of investments of the Common Fund.

The Fund consists of investment income earned on Common Fund securities in excess of interest paid to Common Fund estates. Income earned on securities held in the Special Reserve Fund also forms part of the Fund.

Income earned on securities held in the Special Reserve Fund is eligible for transfer to the Province. The remainder of the Fund is restricted to the purposes described above.

6. Operating Costs

Operating costs of the Office of the Public Trustee are absorbed by the Nova Scotia Department of Justice and are not reflected in the statement of continuity of assets. These costs are offset by fees charged for administering estates and by investment income.

	2006	2005
Department of Justice		
- Salaries and benefits	$ 754,379	$ 657,578
- Other operating costs	292,322	51,086
- Rent	56,839	58,910
	1,103,540	767,574
Less transfers to Province		
- Fees	550,034	614,564
- Special Reserve Fund income	64,135	62,263
	614,169	676,827
Net cost to the Province	$ 489,371	$ 90,747

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "A"

CASES ACTIVE AS OF MARCH 31, 2006

ESTATES AND TRUSTS

Estate of Deceased	Adult's Estate (Living)	Infant's Estate (Living)	Undistributable Estate or Trust	Missing Person's Estate	Patients' Abandoned Property Act	Specific Trust	Renunciation	TOTAL
110	197	173	6	7	2	20	215	730

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION

Presumption of Death Act	Missing/ Unascertained Person	Survival of Actions Act	Guardian *ad litem* of Incompetent Adult	Guardian *ad litem* of Infant	
6	Nil	22	Nil	1	29

CONSENT TO TREATMENT	65
GRAND TOTAL:	**824**

REQUESTS, COMPLAINTS, INQUIRIES, LITIGATION, REFERRALS

Individual General Inquiries April 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006	**TOTAL: 265**

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "B"

VOLUME AND PROGRESS OF CASELOAD

FISCAL YEAR	VOLUME AT START	NEW CASES ADDED	CASES CLOSED	VOLUME AT YEAR END
April 1/05 - March 31/06*	799 (488 + 311)**	192	167	824
April 1/04 - March 31/05	493	149	154	488
April 1/03 - March 31/04	494	156	157	493
April 1/02 - March 31/03	463	167	136	494
April 1/01 - March 31/02	421	156	114	463

*** As of 2006 Consent to Treatment and Renunciation figures are included in schedules**
****Reflects adjusted overall total inclusive of Consent to Treatment and Renunciation figures**

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "C"

BREAKDOWN OF CASES CLOSED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING	ESTATE OF DECEASED	ADULT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	INFANT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	UNDISTRIBUTABLE ESTATE OR TRUST	MISSING PERSON'S ESTATE	PATIENTS' ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT	SPECIFIC TRUST	CONSENT TO TREATMENT	RENUNCIATION	TOTAL
March 31/06*	40	46	22	2	2	1	1	3	50	167
March 31/05	52	66	30	1	3	1	1			154
March 31/04	72	47	30	5	Nil	1	2			157
March 31/03	62	39	28	3	2	1	1			136
March 31/02	53	36	21	2	Nil	1	1			114

*** As of 2006 Consent to Treatment and Renunciation figures are included in schedules**

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "D"

BREAKDOWN OF NEW CASES ADDED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING	ESTATE OF DECEASED	ADULT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	INFANT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	UNDISTRIBUTABLE ESTATE OR TRUST	MISSING PERSON'S ESTATE	PATIENTS' ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT	SPECIFIC TRUST	CONSENT TO TREATMENT	RENUNCIATION	TOTAL
March 31/06*	45	62	26	3	Nil	1	4	6	45	192
March 31/05	51	66	23	4	1	1	3			149
March 31/04	47	63	31	4	7	1	3			156
March 31/03	63	54	39	4	2	1	4			167
March 31/02	71	44	38	1	Nil	1	1			156

* As of 2006 Consent to Treatment and Renunciation figures are included in schedules

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "E"

FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

YEAR ENDING	PUBLIC TRUSTEE FEES	SPECIAL RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT INCOME	SECTION 28
	Revenue *1	**Revenue**	**Trust Funds *2**
March 31, 2006	$550,034.00	$64,135.00	$18,601.00
March 31, 2005	$614,564.00	$62,263.00	$650,565.00
March 31, 2004	$547,675.00	$66,356.00	$207,303.00
March 31, 2003	$488,798.00	$59,370.00	$36,094.00
March 31, 2002	$442,321.00	$69,092.00	$50,492.00

*1 Fees of counsel and solicitor, proctor's fees, administrator's commission collected from estates.

*2 May be subject of claims, ***Public Trustee Act***, s. 35.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "E1"

YEAR ENDING	COMMON FUND INVESTMENT INCOME TRANSFERRED TO SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCUMULATED NON-TRANSFERABLE EQUITY
March 31, 2006	$98,666.00	$1,700,981.00
March 31, 2005	$102,941.00	$1,598,730.00
March 31, 2004	$96,079.00	$1,459,316.00
March 31, 2003	$64,228.00	$1,363,236.00
March 31, 2002	$75,837.00	$1,299,008.00

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "F"

CONSENT TO MEDICAL/SURGICAL TREATMENT

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF CONSENTS
March 31, 2006	20
March 31, 2005	28
March 31, 2004	20
March 31, 2003	16
March 31, 2002	16

SCHEDULE "G"

RENUNCIATIONS

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF RENUNCIATIONS
March 31, 2006	45
March 31, 2005	46
March 31, 2004	52
March 31, 2003	43
March 31, 2002	20

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "H"

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION CASES OPENED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING:	PRESUMPTION OF DEATH ACT	MISSING/ UNASCERTAINED PERSON	SURVIVAL OF ACTIONS ACT	GUARDIAN *ad litem* OF INCOMPETENT ADULT	GUARDIAN *ad litem* OF INFANT	TOTAL
March 31, 2006	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
March 31, 2005	1	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	4
March 31, 2004	3	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	7
March 31, 2003	1	Nil	2	Nil	2	5
March 31, 2002	2	Nil	4	1	1	8

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "H1"

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION CASES CLOSED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING:	PRESUMPTION OF DEATH ACT	MISSING/ UNASCERTAINED PERSON	SURVIVAL OF ACTIONS ACT	GUARDIAN *ad litem* OF INCOMPETENT ADULT	GUARDIAN *ad litem* OF INFANT	TOTAL
March 31, 2006	Nil	Nil	16	Nil	1	17
March 31, 2005	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	2
March 31, 2004	2	1	1	Nil	1	5
March 31, 2003	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2
March 31, 2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	2